

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

EDWICK O. MATHESON

EDITOR

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 11

SOME REAL KNOCKING.

Hilo has now some just cause for complaint against "Volcano-trip knockers" in Honolulu, as the hardest knocking that trip has ever had is the appearance of some lurid billboards advertising the attraction. There are several hundred wealthy Honoluluans trying to rid the city of those blots on the City Beautiful, many of whom have been frequent Volcano visitors, but who will probably turn their attention now to the trips offered by Maui and Kauai. They will be decidedly less enthusiastic, too, about recommending the Volcano trip to visiting tourists, so the effects of this billboard knock will undoubtedly be felt in Hilo and at the Volcano hotels. It is a pity that those trying to make business for the steamship companies and the auto and railroad lines out of Hilo should have taken this means of depriving themselves of a lot of free assistance from the anti-billboard residents of Honolulu, who have heretofore been among the leaders in "boosting" Hawaii's greatest attraction.

REACHING THE IMPRACTICABLE.

While the "city manager" plan is an ideal one and one which Honolulu would profit by if it could be secured, there is no more possibility of getting it endorsed by the incoming legislature than there would be of securing a return to the old system of territorial control in all things. There is some slight possibility of securing a modification of the present charter in the line of a commission government—extremely slight, however, as no serious effort is being made to encourage a discussion of the plan in the Hawaiian press or by the Hawaiian voters—but to go to the extreme of advocating a "one-man-power" system is to commit abortion upon the whole plan of betterment. The charter revision committee would be doing Honolulu a service if the members would draft the best acceptable charter instead of trying to draft an ideal one. Ten years from now the electorate might listen with patience to the suggestion of a city manager; at the present time the majority looks with suspicion on the whole charter-revision agitation and it will be difficult enough to persuade the legislature to give us the least radical of short-billot systems. If the charter revisionists would be useful they must be practical.

WORRYING UNREASONABLY.

Henry Clews is still earnest in his reassurances to Big Business not to take seriously the "Haman" speeches of the President-elect and not die in advance for fear of anything that congress may do in its special session. Says Mr. Clews, in his letter of January 25:

"There is still some uneasiness concerning the incoming Administration. In all fairness it is time to ask, have we not already discounted such drawbacks? Are we not falling into an unduly discouraged state of mind, calculated to bring on rather than avert the difficulties most dreaded? As already stated in these columns, it is time for the country to recover its self-poise and to take a well-balanced view of business conditions. The facts certainly are not discouraging. On the contrary, they are of a nature to warrant real confidence. The stimulating and incontrovertible fact that our crops last year produced \$9,000,000,000 of new wealth still remains. The buying power of the country is unparalleled, in spite of high prices, and trade in all directions continues record-breaking in volume. It is difficult to find any industry in which there is over-expansion. On the contrary, in many lines of manufacture producers are behind in deliveries, while consumers and distributors are urgent in their demands. The actual scarcity of goods in many lines is one of the most important reasons for present high prices. The country is still in the midst of an era of active development, which shows no signs of having reached its limit, and which would be even more active were it not for the restraints of political uncertainty and the increasing difficulty of obtaining capital at reasonable rates. Not a few flotations have been delayed in the hope of securing cheaper money. Railroad earnings in the first week of January were about twelve per cent larger than a year ago, and bank clearings in the second week of January were more than ten per cent ahead of last year, the gains being general in all sections of the country, particularly in the Middle West. Another emphatic evidence of trade activity is our foreign commerce, the official figures for 1912 showing imports of \$1,800,000,000, an increase of more than \$270,000,000 over last year, while our exports amounted to \$2,400,000,000, an increase of \$300,000,000 for the year. This left an excess of exports for the year of \$582,000,000, as against \$560,000,000 a year ago. This explains our strong control over the European money markets. Since Europe is still largely a debtor to the United States, eventually this balance will have to be settled by imports of either securities, merchandise or gold, probably the two latter.

"As to the political situation, that would seem to have been fairly discounted. Some of Mr. Wilson's utterances caused, as we all know, considerable disquiet, but judging by his general steadiness of character and his persistent refusal to appeal to popular prejudice, or to play the demagogue, it may be hoped that he will not give the country any further unnecessary shocks. He has made a good Governor of New Jersey, and his ideas upon tariff and trusts are well known and fixed. The President may have, when he chooses to exert it, a powerful influence upon public opinion; nevertheless, it should be remembered that his functions are chiefly executive and not legislative or judicial. Congress will still make the laws and the courts will continue to interpret them. Mr. Wilson's chief duty will be to execute them."

HISTORY IN THE MAKING TODAY.

The eyes of the civilized world are turned with the greatest of interest to the vicinity of Constantinople today as well as to the city of Adrianople, for it is in these two spots particularly that world history is in the making. It is generally believed that on this date will take place the storming of Adrianople, the old capital city of the early Ottomans, their most sacred city in Europe, graced by the great mosque of Selim II. If this assault takes place it can only be made successful at a fearful cost of life to both sides.

But at this time, when all the Allies are bankrupt in their treasuries, and the Turks as well, life is the cheapest commodity they have to fling upon the firing line. In fact, the money of all the combatants has practically given out and, realizing that the war must end quickly, the last desperate efforts are being made to win with blood what time, strategy and gold might otherwise accomplish.

Meanwhile, desperate fighting is taking place on the Peninsula of Gallipoli, where concentration by the Allies is being made on the ground that the capture of Constantinople means the end of the war and the surrender of other cities; for through Constantinople the other Turkish strongholds can be taken possession of much easier. In fact, the absence of news from Janina, which the Greeks have been besieging for weeks, indicates that they have withdrawn many of their troops from this fortress to take part and share in the capture of Gallipoli, thus opening the doors of the Dardanelles to the Greek fleet and the capture of the Turkish capital.

The Gallipoli peninsula, which has come so much into prominence, is a long strip of land stretching out into the Aegean and forming, as it were, the upper jaw of the Dardanelles. For the last two hundred years, at least, it has been strongly fortified, and it is largely owing to the disposition of the fortifications at the mouth of the Dardanelles and on all the high places along the shore, that the passage of this much-debated strip of water by hostile warships has been rendered practically impossible.

Up to the year 1807 these fortifications were of a distinctly primitive nature, and it was this that induced Vice-Admiral Sir John Duckworth to make the attempt of passing the Dardanelles and "dictate terms," as he was ordered in his dispatches, to the Sultan "under the walls of Constantinople." While Sir John Duckworth was negotiating with the Porte and being put off from day to day with promises which there was no intention of fulfilling, French engineers were working night and day at the reconstruction and strengthening of the fortifications on the Gallipoli peninsula. So that when Sir John Duckworth finally broke off negotiations with the Porte and sailed for the Aegean, it was to run the gauntlet through the Dardanelles of a terrible cross-fire from the newly strengthened fortifications.

As all the world knows, however, he got through without the loss of a single ship, though badly used by the enemy's shore batteries. Of late years, since the Russo-Turkish war, these fortifications have been again strengthened, so that, as has been more than once proved during the war with Italy, this position at the doors of Constantinople is practically impassable.

THE STARTLING NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The news from Mexico today is as startling as unexpected, for while it is known that revolution has been simmering in that republic ever since Madero drove out Diaz, it has been more or less of an intermittent revolt, marked more by bands of pillagers and associated bandits than real warfare. Then suddenly there flamed out this revolt in the heart of the capital city, with the result that the President of the Republic finds himself besieged in his palace, several of his ministers wounded and his own life in danger should he be captured.

Incidentally, one of the greatest leaders of the revolution was killed at the head of his men in a charge upon the palace, and by the death of General Bernardo Reyes, Madero loses an ancient enemy, while General Diaz, head of the rebels, is rid of a possible rival in the presidency, should this revolt prove successful.

Not the least interesting phase of the situation is the word from Washington that the United States will keep its hands off and permit the factions to fight it out to their heart's content—so long as American life and interests are respected. It is hardly probable that this will always be the case, and then it is possible that such complications will follow that revolution-ridden Mexico may have to be pacified with bayonets. Meanwhile, it is the general opinion that so long as these people must fight, the quicker they get through cutting each other's throats the better.

MORE PILIKIA FOR THE MAYOR.

According to the assertions of the counsel for Harbor No. 54 of Master and Mate the harbor is going out after Mayor Joseph J. Fern with a sharp stick and proposes to go into court with a plea for his impeachment for the purpose of ousting him from office. Not being kept so busy attending laus, or his other duties as mayor of Honolulu, the pilikia in which Hissner finds himself is simply another proof of the old adage that "Satan will still find mischief for idle hands to do." Especially since he stopped working the county prisoners in his back yard.

RECOGNIZING PUBLIC OPINION.

The public can make no just complaint that it is being kept in the dark and not considered in the present unpleasantness between the Inter-Island and its former captains and mates. The harbor has been quick to take advantage of the publicity offered in the columns of The Advertiser and from day to day the public has been able to learn just what the strikers feel in regard to their chances for tying up the traffic and thus forcing the company to the new terms demanded. Not only have the men their own official publicity committee, but their attorneys have been taking their pens in hand with regularity.

The company, while not included to publicity to the same extent as the harbor, has, nevertheless, shown a disposition to keep the public fully informed as to its efforts to maintain its schedules and to reassure the patrons of the steamer of their safety and sureness. The Advertiser has never been refused information by either the officials of the company or its attorneys.

Whatever may be the sympathies of the public in the matter, it is gratifying to note that the value of public opinion is appreciated by each side to the present controversy. It is only an elected official, such as John Cathcart, who feels in a position to say: "The public be damned," and get away with it. It is also gratifying to The Advertiser to know that the fairness of its news columns is daily recognized by both the strikers and the company.

THE SUPERVISORIAL CAUCUS.

Supervisor Pacheco has done and said a number of very foolish things since a confiding public trusted him with office, but he is decidedly on the right track when he declares the worse than uselessness of the supervisorial caucus habit. When men are playing politics it is natural that they should desire to cover the motives back of their public actions, but the present supervisors are not attempting to play politics, we trust, and, if they are not they have no excuse for executive sessions. We have the fullest confidence in the good intentions of the supervisorial majority and believe that the members of that majority are honestly endeavoring to give the public good service, but they should remember that what they do in the open cannot be misconstrued, while what they may do behind closed doors might be. It requires a fair degree of manhood, undoubtedly, to give in public all the reasons for all that is done, but the supervisors have that manhood.

The caucus system is a survival of a rotten system, inaugurated to assist in the rottenness. The present board would do well to cut it out and set an example for all boards to come. The members will save themselves time and the public will better appreciate the good work they do.

"DADDY IS COLD."

Somewhere on the Pacific, speeding south to greet husband and father, is the widow of Captain Scott, the explorer who recently lost his life in the antarctic, and his three-year old son. Unless the wireless at Kahuku has been able to locate the vessel on which they are travelling and transmit to it the messages from London, giving the sad news brought north by the Terra Nova, the wife and son do not yet know the blow fate has dealt them. The little boy, whom his father kissed goodbye over two years ago, knows his father only from photographs. His earliest game was to cover up a picture of his father and announce that "Daddy is cold. I must keep him warm." It may be that at the time the baby played his game, his father was freezing to death in a polar blizzard.

CAPTAIN SCOTT WAS AN ANTARCTIC PIONEER

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engineer and photographer; Dr. R. Koettlitz, naturalist; Dr. E. T. Wilson, artist; L. Bernacchi, physicist; T. V. H. de Geer, zoologist; and H. T. Ferrar, geologist. Shackleton while on this expedition was an invalid the first year.

Finding favorable ice conditions, Captain Scott put the Discovery into winter quarters in McMurdo Bay at the foot of Mount Erebus. The ice did not break up in 1903, but help came through the relief ship Morning, which came within ten miles, bringing additional supplies. The ice broke up in 1904, and the Discovery returned with the relief ship Morning and the Terra Nova.

In entering McMurdo strait the ship passed over the position where Ross in his map had placed a mountain range. Before going into winter quarters the Discovery followed the great ice barrier eastward farther than any previous explorer. Captain Scott discovered new land between 152 and 157 west longitude, trending to the northeast.

Finally turned back by a heavy ice pack, Captain Scott landed at a point on the barrier 164 degrees west, and Lieutenant Armitage made a short sledge journey to 79 degrees south latitude. Captain Scott ascended in a balloon, and found that the whole range of vision to the south was an unbroken, undulating glacier. In the autumn many short trips were made for scientific purposes, which added very considerably to the knowledge of the continent. Starting on the southward journey, Captain Scott traveled fifty-nine days and made 380 miles, reaching on December 30, 1903, 82 degrees and 72 minutes south latitude.

Exposed Victoria Land. In 1903 Captain Scott turned his attention to the interior of Victoria Land. After a journey of four weeks, in which the most trying conditions were met, Captain Scott sent back the weakest members of his party and pushed on with only two companions. He penetrated three hundred miles into the interior. He passed south of the magnetic pole and located it approximately at 79 degrees 50 minutes south and 155 degrees east.

The double relief expedition of the Morning and the Terra Nova started in the final release of the Discovery from the ice. The expedition started from the ice on February 16 and arrived at Victoria Harbor, New Zealand, April 1, 1904, where it had sailed two years before.

before.

Captain Scott's determination to make a second expedition to the far south was made known soon after the announcement of Admiral Peary's discovery of the north pole. At the international geographical conference in 1905 it was decided that the north polar field should be left to the Americans. The south polar exploration has since then been the peculiar interest of the British. Captain Scott was everywhere acknowledged to be the one leader for a final attempt. Public subscriptions for the purpose, with a liberal contribution from the government, made up a sum of \$200,000.

ESPERANTO SOCIETY HERE.

With the organization in Honolulu recently of the Mauna Ala Esperanto Society this made-up language may be heard as a means of communication between tourists of various nationalities before long. The language is being taught in many schools, especially in Europe, and there are a number of persons interested in it in Honolulu. Miss A. Walker is president of the Mauna Ala Esperanto Society, and Mrs. G. Kluegel is secretary, while G. C. Geary, of 1491 Emma street, is "D. A. E. D." or Diplomee American Esperanto Association.

SHINTOISM EXPLAINED TO MISSION WORKERS

The second of the series of meetings being held by the combined women's organizations of the Protestant churches for the Lenten study of the religions of the world was held yesterday afternoon at the Methodist Church, with Mrs. Zerbuchen in the chair. The subject of the afternoon, Shintoism, was handled by the Rev. J. W. Wadman, who credited his Japanese coadjutor with much of the paper read but who gave, at the same time, many interesting sidelights on the great Japanese religion from his personal experiences in Japan. Miss Jones of Kawahauo took a solo as a part of the program. The affair was extremely interesting.

GROUPE.

If your children are subject to attacks of group, watch for the first symptom, however. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse and the attack may be stopped off. For sale by Ross, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Honolulu. Advertisement.

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OPIUM DEAL HAS RAMIFICATIONS

Prisoners and Witnesses Come Here from Hilo — Police Officer Involved.

Twenty-two tins of first-grade opium brought ashore at Hilo from the American-Hawaiian steamship Columbia, January 10, have brought Hiloites interested in its disposal into the clutches of the federal authorities, for Deputy United States Marshal Sherwood returned Saturday on the Kilauea from Hilo with seventeen men and two of the twenty-two tins originally seized by the Hilo police officer.

The seizure of the contraband stuff proved one of the most interesting stories of graft in which any of the Hilo police officers are said to have participated, for one of them is believed to be implicated in the deal.

On the night of January 16, Kaimi, a police officer, was tipped off by a boatman that an oiler of the Columbia would come ashore with opium. Kaimi was on the wharf when Hartung, the oiler, left the launch. Kaimi followed Hartung and finally stopped him, and asked what he had in the gunny sack. Hartung said he did not know; that he had been given the bag to carry up town. A Chinaman named Tai Nam stepped in at this time and took part in the conversation. The three finally left the road and talked about the bag's contents, which was twenty-two tins of first-grade opium and a quantity of yenai.

According to the statement made by Tai Nam, who was brought to Honolulu Saturday, Kaimi took him aside and offered to sell him the opium, giving him a share for \$150. Tai Nam had only \$40, which he gave to Kaimi, and then went uptown to gather the rest. Tai Nam made the rounds of places where he expected to get money and came across Ah Sing, who was told of the opium and also made the rounds to collect money. A shoemaker loaned Ah Sing \$100 in return for four tins. The two Chinamen returned to Kaimi and his prisoner.

Ah Sing started to dicker for a share of the dope. In the end Ah Sing turned over his \$100 to Kaimi. The Chinese thought Hartung should be let loose, but Kaimi considered it his duty to take him to the police station. After leaving his prisoner at the station, Kaimi and the two Chinese went to a room back of a Chinese restaurant to divide the spoils.

Four tins went to Ah Sing for his \$100, and Tai Nam got one tin and some yenai for his \$40. There remained seventeen tins and five tins went to each Chinaman, Kaimi keeping the others and promising to sell the remainder for \$100 that night, or \$150 in the morning.

The next morning the trio came together again, when Kaimi informed the Chinese he had sold four tins. Finally they paid him \$84 for what remained. A receipt for the money passed, and later the opium was passed over, a transaction which was observed by a Japanese woman, now held as a witness because Tai Nam attempted to get away with a bottle of soda-water.

Lau Chong later returned from Hamakua with the statement that he had sold the opium for \$210. On going to his room he accused Tai Nam with having broken into an iron box and stolen a tin of opium and an antique coin. He demanded this back before making a return on the disposition of the opium. This led to a fight and resulted in Lau Chong swearing to a complaint against Tai Nam, charging him with burglary, a charge on which he is held by the grand jury.

Tai Nam turned the tables by informing on Lau Chong, Ah Sing and everybody else concerned in the opium transaction. Ah Sing denied having

AN IMPUDENT FORGERY IS GIVEN PUBLICATION

(Continued From Page One.)

by the parallel publication herewith: The Genuine. The Forgery.

"I would beg to inform you that the petition sent by you for endorsement for the position of Governor of Hawaii is returned for the reason that the Terrestrial Central Committee of Hawaii has already endorsed Mr. L. L. McCandless for that position. And further for the reason that some few months ago the committee passed a resolution that less than the sum of 95 per cent endorse one candidate of the Democratic party for Governor of Hawaii and the business element."

"The committee regrets that it finds it necessary to decline to endorse less than the unanimous support of the precinct clubs of the expressing its approval of your Maui, Hawaii and earnest efforts to advance the interests of the Democratic party in Hawaii as one of its Territorial Committee members."

"The committee of the County Committees of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai and a majority endorsement of the County Committee of the Island of Oahu."

Written, but Never Signed.

The letter described as a forgery was written, it is known, for Kahalepuna by a prominent backer of Mr. McCandless, and was given to the secretary, but when he read what had been prepared for him to sign he promptly threw it away and prepared his own letter, expressing correctly the committee's position, and it was this second letter that was mailed to Mr. Waller.

There was a good deal of significant comment yesterday among those who knew the inside of the matter over the fact that whoever gave the letter to the afternoon paper as the one regularly signed by the secretary did so after Mr. Waller had sailed.

NO COURT MARTIALS FOR SOME WEEKS

There will be no more courtmartial trials in the department of Hawaii until the new department commander takes hold on or after February 15. Orders came by cable from the war department yesterday instructing the department here to leave all trials in abeyance, and also to dissolve the present court martial boards.

The department commander, will in future have the appointment of all court martial boards, and as soon as these are appointed, whatever prisoners are awaiting trial will be brought before them.

Mr. G. P. Wilder, Mrs. Noonan and Miss Wilhelmina Tenney are the guests of Mrs. John Walker at the Cornwall ranch. The party has made excursions to Wailuku, Iao Valley and other parts of Maui. Pretty chilly air at the ranch. Mr. Wilder reporting 49 degrees.—Wailuku Weekly Times.

had anything to do with Tai Nam. The authorities found evidences of the visits of the various members of the hui and claim to have a well-connected chain of evidence.

Of the seventeen people brought up Saturday fifteen are witnesses and two—Tai Nam and Ah Sing—prisoners. Hartung went away in the Columbia.

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